

BULLETIN

OF THE
BROOKLYN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XVII

OCTOBER, 1922

No. 4

NEW SPECIES OF CARABIDAE, STAPHYLINIDAE, AND ELATERIDAE.

BY HOWARD NOTMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following eight species of Carabidae, believed to be new, were found in a collection sent to the writer for identification by Mr. A. B. Champlain from the collection of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg, Pa.:

Bembidion parvulum n. sp.

Form oval, somewhat elongate, depressed. Color black, shining, very feebly bronzed, outer antennal joints feebly picescent. Head alutaceous, thorax feebly so. Head four fifths the width of the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex, distinctly transverse, eyes prominent, convex, frontal grooves parallel, rather broad but not shallow, extended anteriorly on the clypeus, on the latter also a short, narrow, oblique outer groove on either side. Antennae short, scarcely more than two thirds the length of an elytron, medial joints not quite twice as long as wide. Thorax nearly or quite twice as wide as long, nearly three fourths the width of the elytra, base and apex equal in width; transverse impressions distinct; median line strong, well impressed, abbreviated at either extremity; thorax widest at apical third, sides strongly rounded anteriorly, oblique posteriorly and broadly and very faintly sinuate, posterior angles strongly obtuse, side margins distinctly deplanate and finely reflexed, expanding posteriorly; basal foveae broad, flat, rugose, bistriate, carinae long and very distinct. Elytra one half longer than wide, sides slightly narrowed in basal sixth, subparallel to apical third, semicircularly rounded at apex, humeri distinct, basal margin extending obliquely inward to the fourth stria; striae entire, subimpunctate, well impressed on the disk, intervals convex, sixth and seventh less distinct, eighth strongly impressed apically, join-

ing the margin at basal third, the first and second are circularly confluent at apex, the fourth joins the second subapically, the third being confluent with the fourth anteriorly thereto. Discal foveae on the third stria at slightly more than one third and two thirds from the base. Length 2.8 mm., width 1.15 mm. 1 ♀.

Mt. Rainier, Wash., July 15, 1906, Paradise Park, 6,000 ft.

Type (♀), Collection Bureau of Plant Industry.

This species is closely related to *B. decrepitem* Csy. and *B. complanulum* Mann. It may be distinguished by its broad thorax with very obtuse posterior angles and its short antennae with dark basal joints. The elytra in *complanulum* are said to be short ovate ("breviter ovatis"). In *B. parvulum* they are distinctly elongate.

Tachyta parvicornis n. sp.

Form elongate, parallel, depressed. Color piceous black; legs and antennae rather pale rufo-piceous, femora scarcely darker. Integuments feebly shining, finely, densely and uniformly alutaceous. Head slightly transverse, four fifths the width of the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex; eyes prominent, frontal grooves very feeble, antennae short, less than two thirds the length of an elytron, outer joints compressed, as long as wide, terminal joint elongate. Thorax one fourth wider than long, three fourths the width of the elytra, base slightly narrower than the apex, transverse impressions distinct, median line fine, not much impressed, much abbreviated at the extremities; thorax widest at apical third, sides feebly arcuate anteriorly, anterior angles rounded, apex truncate, sides oblique and scarcely sinuate posteriorly, posterior angles distinct, subrectangular, scarcely carinate, basal foveae obsolescent. Elytra twice as long as wide, sides subparallel, humeri strongly rounded, apex suddenly rounded in apical third or fourth; disk with the sutural stria parallel and close to the side margin; eighth stria entire and deeply impressed throughout, impunctate. Discal foveae near basal and apical fifth. Length 2.4 mm., width .9 mm.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 11, 1920.

Type (♂), Collection Bureau of Plant Industry. Paratype, Collection Notman.

This species is very distinct by its elongate and depressed form,

narrow thorax, entire eighth elytral stria, and the absence of mental foveae. The eighth elytral stria is partially interrupted in *Tachyta nana* Gyll and related species, but in other respects, especially in the character of the integuments, this species seems properly placed in this genus, in which it should occupy a separate division.

Celia decora n. sp.

Form oblong oval, a little narrower in front, convex, very shining in both sexes. Color dark piceous, palpi, antennae, legs, narrow margins of thorax and elytra and the posterior angles of the thorax pale. Head slightly transverse, a little more than one half the width of the thorax, frontal grooves short, narrow, convergent, extending to the clypeal suture, slightly impressed. Antennae extending to the base of the thorax, basal joints not carinate. Thorax about one half wider than long and four fifths as wide as the elytra, widest at the middle, arcuately narrowed anteriorly, subparallel posteriorly, apex truncate, three fourths the width of the base, posterior angles subobtuse, scarcely deplanate, median line fine, much abbreviated, basal area rugose, basal foveae double, rather indefinite, moderately deep, rather coarsely and sparsely punctate. Elytra scarcely wider at base than the base of the thorax, very slightly wider behind the middle, about two fifths longer than wide, sides feebly arcuate, strongly rounding in apical one third, striae fine but deep, intervals absolutely flat; scutellar stria moderately long, ocellate punctures of the eighth stria only slightly interrupted medially. Body beneath impunctate except for a few coarse punctures externally on the first ventral segment. Length 7.25-8 mm., width 3-3.5 mm.

Male.—Prosternum with a deep round fovea.

Sabino Canyon, Ariz., March 29, 1920 (W. D. Edmonston).

Type and allotype (♂♀), Collection Bureau of Plant Industry.

Paratype (♀), Collection Notman.

This species repeats in *Celia* the male characters of the *insignis* group in *Amara*. It is related to *C. nupera* Horn and to *C. gibba* Lec. The thorax is less narrowed anteriorly than in *gibba*, but a little more so than in *nupera*. It is slightly smaller, less transverse, and more parallel than either. It is most closely related to *A. apachensis* Csy. It differs from that species by its proportionally smaller thorax, with the sides narrowed anteriorly from the mid-

dle—in *apachensis* the sides are strongly narrowed from the apical third—and by the male characters.

***Europhilus antiquus* n. sp.**

Form elongate, subparallel, slightly convex, moderately shining. Color black, elytra piceous, antennae and legs paler rufo-piceous. Head longer than wide, two thirds the width of the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex, impunctate, surface finely alutaceous, rather dull; eyes large but not very convex, antennae slender, slightly more than one half the length of the body. Thorax impunctate, distinctly longer than wide, three fourths the width of the elytra, widest at apical third, sides evenly arcuate, base narrower than the apex, apex slightly emarginate, base truncate, posterior angles completely rounded, side margins broader and more reflexed posteriorly, basal foveae long, arcuate, linear but not sharp, prolonged anteriorly to the apical margin by more or less distinct lateral impressions, median line fine, distinctly impressed, nearly entire. Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, sides strongly rounded in basal sixth to the subangulate humeri, base as wide as the base of the thorax, sides subparallel to apical third, thence moderately arcuately narrowed to the subtruncate apices, striae fine and deep, intervals flat, the third with four small punctures. Tarsi not distinctly grooved. Beneath impunctate, metasternal side-pieces very elongate. Length 6.75 mm., width 2.25 mm. 1 ♂.

Lyme, Ct., August 5, 1911 (A. B. Champlain).

Type (♂), Collection of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

This species is related to *E. lenis* Dej. (*ruficornis* Lec.). It is distinguishable by the thorax widest nearer the apex and by the small, narrow, parallel-sided elytra with the apices more distinctly subtruncate. The third joint, only, of the antennae is slightly darker.

***Selenophorus sinuaticollis* n. sp.**

Form oblong, parallel, strongly convex; lustre dull, silken, integuments finely and evenly alutaceous, head and thorax slightly more shining. Color uniform, rather pale piceous with a feeble cupreo-iridescent shimmer, suture and apex pallescent. Head three fourths the width of the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex, slightly transverse, very finely and feebly punctate in front, eyes small but prominent, frontal foveae punctiform, connected with the clypeal suture; anten-

nae short, slender, not reaching the base of the thorax, third joint longer than the second. Thorax about one half wider than long, five sixths the width of the elytra, widest at apical third, apex truncate, base feebly bisinuate, base and apex subequal in width, sides distinctly arcuately narrowed anteriorly, oblique and more or less distinctly sinuate posteriorly to the distinct, sharp and subobtuse posterior angles; base margined, transverse impressions feeble, basal foveae rather broad and feeble, rugulose, median line fine, more or less abbreviated, scarcely impressed, a few very faint punctures along the basal margin. Elytra about two fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider at base than the base of the thorax, humeral angles sharp, rectangular, subdentiform, sides parallel to apical third, thence strongly rounded to the apex, the latter scarcely visibly sinuate, marginal area at the apex finely pubescent; strial series of punctures minute, feebly impressed. Body beneath with numerous setae bearing punctures laterally, abdomen smooth medially, prosternum impunctate, tip of prosternum not margined. Hind tarsal joints triangular, pubescent, first joint equal in length to the next three. Length 7.5-8.5 mm., width 2.75-3.25 mm. 4♀.

Tucson, Ariz., July 21, 1913 (Shive).

Type and two paratypes, Collection Bureau of Plant Industry; paratype, Collection Notman.

This species is very distinct by its large size, sinuate thorax, recalling *Cratacanthus*, and the small strial punctures.

***Stenomorphus convexior* n. sp.**

Form very elongate, parallel, subdepressed, shining, impunctate above and beneath. Color uniform dark piceo-rufous. Head about as long as wide, three fourths the width of the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex; neck long, eyes small, convex, frontal foveae rather large and deep, connected with the clypeal suture. Clypeus rugose, finely and sparsely punctate, right mandible deeply strigose, black at apex; antennae moderate, not reaching the base of the thorax, joints less than twice as long as wide. Thorax about one fourth longer than wide, five sixths the width of the elytra, base distinctly narrower than the apex, disk evenly though not strongly convex from side to side, widest at apical one third to one fourth, slightly narrowed to the anterior angles which are rounded, apex and base emarginate, sides evenly arcuate, scarcely visibly sinuate in front of the strongly rounded basal angles,

anterior transverse impression subobsolete, posterior more distinct, basal foveae linear, deep, one third the length of the thorax, a distinct depression along the outer edge, base strongly margined, median line fine, subentire, feebly depressed. Elytra twice as long as wide, less convex, base much wider than the base of the thorax, humeri rather narrowly but strongly rounded, sides very broadly arcuate and very slightly narrowed to apical fifth, thence sharply narrowed to the apex, apex distinctly sinuate, striae strong, impunctate, intervals strongly convex, ocellate punctures of eighth stria broadly interrupted medially. Posterior tibiae spinulose externally. Tarsi pubescent above, first joint as long as the next two, punctate above. Length 14 mm., width 4 mm. 1 ♀.

Tucson, Ariz. Type, Collection Bureau of Plant Industry.

This species is distinct by its short, evenly convex thorax with scarcely sinuate sides.

The following species of Staphylinidae were found in some material submitted for identification by Mr. E. L. Dickerson:

***Bledius mixtus* n. sp.**

Form somewhat slender, convex, parallel. Color black, elytra rufous, with the scutellar area blackish, antennae and legs brownish testaceous. Head and thorax finely and densely reticulate and dull, head indistinctly and sparsely punctured, without transverse impression or distinct fovea on the vertex; thorax rather coarsely and closely punctured, median line faint; elytra and abdomen shining, the latter finely reticulate, elytra rather coarsely and closely punctured, abdominal segments punctured and pubescent laterally. Head as wide as the thorax, antennal tuberculations moderately distinct, antennae reaching the middle of the thorax, somewhat stout, second joint scarcely longer than the third but stouter, nine and ten transverse, about one third wider than long. Thorax one fourth wider than long, slightly narrower than the elytra at base, sides parallel and feebly arcuate anteriorly, oblique and scarcely arcuate behind the middle to the completely rounded and indistinct posterior angles, lateral angles not distinct. Elytra as long as wide and three fifths longer than the thorax, sides distinctly divergent posteriorly, abdomen nearly parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra. Coxal fissures of the prosternum closed, sutures nearly parallel to the side margins, hypomera scarcely concave. Length 3.75 mm., width .9 mm.

Type, Newark, N. J., April 27, Collection Notman.

Bledius dickersoni n. sp.

Form somewhat slender, convex, parallel. Color black, thorax piceous, elytra rather pale rufo-testaceous, scutellar area blackish; antennae and legs brownish-testaceous. Head and thorax densely and finely reticulate and dull, elytra and abdomen shining, the latter finely reticulate. Head indistinctly and sparsely punctate, thorax rather coarsely and closely punctate, median line distinct, strongly impressed. Elytra rather coarsely and closely punctured. Dorsal abdominal segments punctate and pubescent laterally. Head as wide as the thorax, vertex without transverse impression, median fovea indistinct, antennal tuberculations moderate, antennae attaining the middle of the thorax, rather stout, joints eight, nine and ten one half wider than long. Thorax as wide as long, slightly narrower than the base of the elytra, widest close to the anterior margin, sides nearly straight and slightly convergent to behind the middle, thence strongly narrowed to the completely rounded and indistinct basal angles, lateral angles not distinct. Elytra nearly as long as wide and one fourth longer than the thorax, sides distinctly divergent, abdomen parallel and slightly narrower than the elytra. Coxal fissures and prosternal sutures as in the preceding. Length 3.75 mm., width .9 mm.

Type, Newark, N. J., April 27, Collection Notman.

This species may be distinguished from the preceding by the form of the thorax, shorter elytra, stouter antennae, and strong median thoracic line. These two species belong in the group *semi-ferrugineus*. In the writer's synopsis recently published (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, XLII, p. 696) they should be placed with *B. piccus* Fall, from which they are distinguishable by the coarse punctuation of the thorax and larger elytra.

Pseudomedon cephalotes n. sp.

Form elongate, parallel, depressed. Color dark, castaneous, antennae, mouth parts, clypeus and legs paler rufous. Integuments densely and finely punctate and pubescent, dull in lustre. Head, omitting the mandibles, about as long as wide, very slightly wider than the thorax, widest near the base, the eyes small, distant nearly twice their diameters from the base, tempora distinctly swollen and divergent. Labrum edentate, with a small median emargination, gular sutures widely separated and divergent posteriorly. Thorax quadrate, sides

straight, parallel, apex and base broadly arcuate, angles all rounded. Elytra rather large, one fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the head, sides straight, very feebly divergent posteriorly. Abdomen as wide as the elytra, sides somewhat arcuate and attenuate posteriorly. Length 3 mm., width .6 mm.

Type, Newark, N. J., May, Collection Notman.

This species is very close to the European *P. obsoletum* Nord., two specimens of which are in the writer's collection. It differs in the head slightly wider than the thorax, with the tempora arcuate and divergent. In *obsoletum* the tempora are straight and parallel to the rounded posterior angles and the head is not wider than the thorax. The elytra, also, are larger in *P. cephalotes* and proportionally wider, being distinctly wider than the thorax at the humeri, scarcely so in *obsoletum*.

Genus *Anaduosternum* n. gen.

Maxillary palpi four-jointed with the second and third joints of equal length, the third rather feebly incrassate but stouter than the second, fourth joint subulate, slender, very short, about one fourth the length of the third. Labial palpi with the joints elongate, not differing much in thickness, the first and third longer, the latter more slender. Ligula divided to the middle. Mentum trapezoidal, strongly transverse.

Head large, slightly transverse, wider behind the eyes, infra-lateral carinae lacking, antennae moderately long, distinctly incrassate, outer joints transverse.

Thorax large, convex, without discal impression, hypomera strongly inflexed and invisible from the sides.

Elytra short and transverse, without distinct apical sinuses.

Abdomen broad, scarcely attenuate posteriorly, evenly, densely and finely punctate and pubescent, first dorsal segment only with a transverse basal impression.

Intermediate coxae contiguous for nearly a half of their length, mesosternal projection scarcely reaching the middle, acute at apex.

Tarsi 4-5-5-jointed, three basal joints of the anterior tarsi elongate, equal, fourth as long as the two preceding, posterior tarsi with the basal joint very elongate, longer than the fifth, longer than the next two together.

This genus resembles *Oxyroda* in the very elongate basal joint

of the posterior tarsi. The elytra are, however, without apical sinuses and the anterior tarsi are four-jointed. It differs from *Acrotona* and *Colpodota* by the form of the posterior tarsi and the absence of the cephalic carinae.

The Myrmedoniid subgenus *Athetalia* Csy. (Mem. Col., I, p. 14) of the genus *Atheta* is described as having posterior tarsi with elongate basal joints, but the elytra are said to be long, the cephalic carinae well developed, the mesosternal projection long, and the thoracic hypomera visible from the sides.

Anaduosternum brevipennis n. sp.

Form rather short, stout and parallel. Color black, thorax piceous, antennae, legs and elytra paler. Thorax and elytra finely and densely punctate and pubescent, feebly shining, head more shining, less densely punctate. Head nearly three fourths the width of the thorax, with a feeble impression on the front lacking in one specimen, tempora two thirds the diameter of the eye and slightly more prominent, rounded. Antennae long and rather thick, reaching the base of the thorax, second and third joints elongate, equal, fourth as long as wide, tenth slightly transverse, eleventh as long as the two preceding, obtusely pointed. Thorax large, one third wider than long, wider than the elytral humeri and fully as wide as the apex, thorax slightly narrower at apex, with the sides strongly rounded. Elytral suture slightly shorter than the thorax. Abdomen as wide as the elytra, margins thick basally, the apex of the fifth segment scarcely narrower than the basal segment, not including the side margins. Length 1.7-2 mm., width .5-.6 mm.

Type and 1 paratype, Newark, N. J., July 24; 1 paratype, Newark, N. J., August 14, Collection Notman.

Heteroderes nicholsi n. sp.

Form rather short and robust, somewhat depressed and attenuate posteriorly. Color dark piceous, legs and antennae paler fusco-piceous. Head and thorax densely and finely granulate punctate with larger punctures evenly intermingled, lustre very dull, elytra more shining, striae deep with strong elongate punctures, intervals convex, finely and indistinctly punctulate. Pubescence fine and dense, pale brownish. Head about one half the width of the thorax, antennae reaching the

base of the thorax but not the posterior angles, third joint twice as long as the second, a little shorter than the fourth, outer joints elongate and feebly serrate, prosternal sutures excavated in front, straight and convergent basally. Thorax as wide as long, omitting the posterior angles, as wide or slightly wider than the elytra, sides parallel and straight, suddenly and strongly rounded and narrowed near the anterior angles, very feebly sinuate before the posterior angles which are scarcely divaricate, the latter distinctly bicarinate, the inner about one third the length of the outer which is long. Elytra more than twice as long as wide and twice the length of the thorax, sides evenly arcuate, becoming attenuate behind the middle. Fourth tarsal joint with distinct lamella. Coxal plates obliquely truncate at the trochanter, suddenly narrowed externally. Length 8.2 mm., width 2.5 mm. 1 specimen.

Type, Jacksonville, Fla., March 26, 1919 (town under chip), Collection American Museum of Natural History.

This Elaterid is distinguishable from *H. sordidus* Lec. by its parallel-sided thorax with the posterior angles bicarinate and scarcely divaricate. Collected by Mr. J. T. Nichols.

A NEW GENUS OF HELOMYZIDAE.

By J. M. ALDRICH, U. S. National Museum.

Lutomyia n. gen.

Allied to *Leria* but differing in venation. The first longitudinal vein is short, the auxiliary not very far removed from it at apex, although distinct; the second longitudinal curved strongly forward, joining costa at a very acute angle only a little beyond the apex of first. It does not make an immediate fusion with the costa, but lies in contact with it for a considerable distance, gradually blending as far as the last fourth of the length of the wing, from which point to the end of the fourth vein the costa is smaller. The anterior cross-vein lies at the very base of the discal cell, so that the first posterior cell is only a little longer than the second; hind cross-vein vertical, less than its length from the border. The abdomen has a peculiar thin, projecting margin along the sides and